

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5048

號七十月一十年四十三緒光

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

四拜禮

號十月二十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... \$15,000,000  
Sterling ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
R. Shenton, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.  
E. G. Barrett, Esq.  
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
W. Helms, Esq.  
O. R. Lammiman, Esq.  
R. Shewan, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Sida.  
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,322  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,322

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADENEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.  
" 6 months, 3 per Cent. " "  
" 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent. " "  
" 6 months, 3 per Cent. " "  
" 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [26]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pacalougan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bagelok, Saloon, Halphong, Ha Noi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per annum.  
" 6 months 3 per do.  
" 3 months 2 1/2 per do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July 1908. [27]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO, OHEFOO.  
Kobe, TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA, PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI, NEWOHAWANG.  
LYONS, DALNY.  
NEW YORK, PORT ARTHUR.  
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU, MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY, TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 12 months ..... 5 1/2 per Cent.  
" 6 months ..... 4 1/2 " "  
" 3 months ..... 3 1/2 " "

TAKMO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael: 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Prussia),  
die Staatsbank,  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,  
Jacob S. H. Stern, a/k/a,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROYTSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [29]

## Intimations.

### CHRISTMAS WEEK!

### CHRISTMAS WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY, where you can obtain your Christmas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the offer.

Call and see with your own eyes and you will be satisfied.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [63]

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar, at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—  
E. J. LOPES,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [208]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAID ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI ..... DELTA ..... 10th Dec. { Freight and Passage.  
Capt. B. W. H. Snow.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports ..... DEVANHA ..... Noon. { See Special Advertisement.  
Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES ..... PALERMO ..... About 16th Dec. { Freight only.  
Capt. F. B. Ferguson.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & SUNDAY ..... SUNDAY ..... About 20th Dec. { Freight and Passage.  
Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### FOWNE'S GLOVES.

WHITE KID. GREY SUEDE.  
\$1.50 and \$2.50 pair. \$2.50 pair.

DOGSKIN. GAZELLE.  
BUCKSKIN. CHAMOIS.

DUSTLESS DOESKIN GLOVES,  
\$2.00 per pair.

A NEW STOCK OF  
SILK, LACE, & KNITTED TIES.

DRESS SHIRTS & COLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.

LOUIS RENAULT,  
PAUL DOMMIER & CO.,  
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,  
IRROY & CO.,  
LANSON, PERE ET FILS,  
POL ROGER,  
GIESLER & CO.,  
BOLLINGER & CO.,  
POMMERY & GREN.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [12]

## Hotels.

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [167]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PHAR, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 86.

For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [1]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

### AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HUANGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.  
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. ..... \$5.  
Do. do. do. Monday do. ..... \$4.00

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 18th December,  
S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.  
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
Opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [1]

### FOR LUXURY AND COMFORT,

### FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT

### CUISINE.

### STAY AT—

### THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [790]

### ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of  
L. GABEAU, Proprietor, N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor."

[208]



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NARLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEKEN" ..... Capt. H. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY 16th December.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFLINGER" ..... Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" ..... Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" ..... Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

\* For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	31st Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMENA	Boyer	2nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SYDNEY	Henric	4th Jan. 1909, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan. 1909, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJALIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG, WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Shanghai 24th March, 1909.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand; (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Trawl (Screw Towboats) are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong 1st P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamceen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamceen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

## Intimations.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

## TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world, and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark—

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ENTERING COMPLETELY.

is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France). CALBECK (111111) & Co., Hongkong.

## INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

(TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

## D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1904.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

[Specially translated for the North-China Daily News.]

3rd December.

We have succeeded to Our great heritage and We must look on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts of the Sacred Onks before Us, and in devotion to Our Government, and love towards Our people, follow in the footsteps of our ancestors. On the 1st day of 8th moon of this year (the 1st day of August, 1908) a Decree in the name of the late Emperor Grand Dowager was issued ordering all the officials in the Capital and the provinces to prepare for the Constitution and to carry out the various schemes of the same within nine years. It is stated in the said Decree that after all the schemes have been carried through within the limited time, the Constitution will be introduced and the date for the opening of a Parliament will also be announced. It behoves Us and Our ministers, and servants, high and low, to obey the Commands of her late Majesty and to carry out these schemes by the end of the eighth year of Hisian Tung. It is our earnest hope that the officials in the Capital and the provinces will strive in uprightness and loyalty to carry through these schemes, so that the Constitution may be introduced within the desired time. Thus will consolation be administered to the spirits in Heaven of their Majesties now departed.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th and Thursday, the 17th instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

No. 1 and 2 companies parade at headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant.

No. 3 and 4 companies parade at headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for Company training. Sergts. Moore, and F. E. Leigh, R.G.A., will attend.

TAKOON DETACHMENT.

Parade—At Takoon at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant, for Company Training. Sergt. Moore, R.G.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant, for technical instructions.

JOINED.

Mr. A. Hamilton joined the Corps on the 1st December, assigned Corps No. 1066 and posted to the Infantry Company.

Mr. H. J. Totton joined the Corps on the 2nd December, assigned Corps No. 1067 and posted to No. 3 Company.

Mr. A. C. Leith joined the Corps on the 7th December assigned Corps No. 1068 and posted to the Infantry Company.

Mr. L. B. Annesley joined the Corps on the 7th December assigned Corps No. 1069 and posted to the Infantry Company.

RESIGNED.

Sapper J. Rose, is permitted to resign with effect from the 3rd instant.

LEAVE.

Gunner H. D. Haggard is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 10 months with effect from the 12th November.

## Intimations.

## GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 90s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Gun, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & R. YNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London, E.C. England. 1885

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

19, D'ARQUER STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

## BENGERS Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

## WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards

indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a LAMP below

indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards

indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below

indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. "Tamar":—

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock

Aberdeen

Wai-lan

San Ki Wan

Stanley

Sal Kung

Cape Collinson

Sha Tau Kok

Tai Po

Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

F. G. FROE,

Director.

10th July, 1907.



## Intimations.

## Powell's

GRAND  
CHRISTMAS  
BAZAAR  
NOW OPEN.

## TOYS

Every conceivable  
kind of Toy,  
From 10 Cents to \$5 Dollars.

## DOLLS

A gorgeous array of  
Fairies, dressed,  
partly dressed and  
undressed,  
From 25 Cents to \$30 Dollars each.

## ANIMALS

of all kinds,  
Including:  
Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy  
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,  
Bulldogs, Spanish Monkeys, Cats,  
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,  
etc., etc., etc.

## GAMES

All the newest  
Parlour Games,  
Comprising:  
Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing,  
Peg Quoits, Captive Skittles,  
Ballooning, Sea Fights, New Hopla,  
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,  
Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette,  
Giggle Goggle, Ring Pitch,  
etc., etc., etc.

XMAS TREE  
Decorations  
and Ornaments  
GALORE.

Rocking Horses,  
Tricycles,  
Hobby Horses,  
&c., &c., &c.

## Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [497]

## TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious  
Verandah, and Bath-Room attached,  
and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONLUIT  
ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the  
Harbour and Mainland.  
Apply—  
SEPOL,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDOR ROAD.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in KIPON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BAUE  
BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX  
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.  
1st Floor.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [6]

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO at No. 14, DAQUILLAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

## Dr. M. H. OHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
[1019]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

## JUST UNPACKED.

A Selected Variety of  
XMAS & NEW YEAR  
and

ENGLISH HAND-MADE  
PRIVATE GREETING  
CARDS.

## RELIEF SCRAPS

from the well-known from of  
Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK & SONS.

Now for Sale at  
No. 27, DES VUEX ROAD.

## PRICES MODERATE.

## INSPECTION INVITED.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [1019]

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

## IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## TRADE MARK THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in  
the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert,  
Vidal, and others, combines all the best elements of  
nature in a scientific and scientific manner, and is  
entirely safe and reliable.

**THERAPION NO. 1** is a mark-  
edly short time, often a few days only, removes all  
charges, effectively suppurating, infection, the new  
structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,  
irritation of the bowels, catarrh, hemorrhoids, and  
all the more trying complaints of this kind, it  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 2** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 3** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 4** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 5** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 6** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 7** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 8** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 9** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

**THERAPION NO. 10** is for  
blood, scurvy, syphilis, rheumatism, and  
all diseases for which it has been found to be  
effective. It is a powerful purifier, and its use  
will be found an absolutely efficacious, soothing, and  
relief where other well-known remedies have failed.

## JAPAN.

## MINING IN MANCHURIA.

Tokio, December 4.  
A telegram, received through Consular chan-  
nels, states that the Chinese Prefect of the  
district has forcibly suspended the Japanese  
exploitation of the Chienchihai mine which the  
Japanese claim as belonging to the Fushum  
colliery.

The Japanese have suspended work pending  
a decision between the Chinese and Japanese  
officials.

## KOREANS ON THE VALU.

A private telegram states that Koreans in a  
certain district of the Upper Yalu have been  
ordered to leave the district unless they are  
prepared to become naturalized as Chinese.  
The Japanese Consul has lodged a protest.—  
N. C. D. News.

## THE UNITED STATES.

## THE PRESIDENT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Washington, Dec. 4.  
President Roosevelt, while driving in his  
carriage at Washington, had a narrow escape  
from a collision with a fire engine. The  
driver of the engine threw his horses in order  
to avoid the collision.

President Roosevelt will ask Congress for  
legislation to place the Marine Corps with the  
Army.—N. C. D. News.

## WHO PAYS FLEET'S WELCOME

## TO JAPAN?

The brave show that the Japanese people  
made in welcoming the American fleet at  
Yokohama must have contained some  
elements of the pathetic to close observers  
among the foreign residents in Japan who  
know the true condition of the country's poverty.  
Perhaps they knew that the money spent in the  
decoration of Tokyo's streets, the casting of  
gold and silver memorial medals for the  
officers of the fleet and the lavish entertain-  
ments in a score of towns came ultimately  
from the meager increase of fields no larger in  
many instances than the court of an apartment  
house abroad.

In old Japan, where hundreds of generations  
have lived on scraps of land that the mountains  
greedily leave tillable, every arifice of taxed  
ingenuity has been employed to draw crops  
commensurate with the heavily increasing popu-  
lation. Hills have been leveled, mountains  
terraced into parallel alleyways only wide  
enough to hold a double row of plants, and  
rivers so carefully banked up and tenderly pre-  
tended to be made that they are made to share  
their beds with the rice planter.

So precious is the arable land that recently  
when the Government built a new railroad  
across the main island of Honshu, hundreds of  
claims had to be settled for the dots of ground  
preempted for the erection of telegraph poles.

One of the fertile valleys near the base of  
Mount Fuji, when viewed from an elevation,  
resembles nothing so much as a piece of cloth  
figured with rectangular blocks of gold and  
green. The rice fields are squared about by  
mud dikes, each in perfect order; next to them,  
on slightly higher ground, are the patches of  
barley, peas and millet, all arranged with a  
precision almost mathematical. While one  
field lies fallow for a brief few months, another  
next to it is tended with an individual care  
almost beyond belief.

Each rice plant that is sunk in the mud of  
the flooded field receives almost as much at-  
tention as the carefully numbered fowls that  
roost each night on the thatch of the farmer's  
hut. Seed is not scattered broadcast; it is too  
precious for that. Instead it is pushed into the  
loam of a forcing bed by the finger of the  
farmer or his wife.

When the rice plants are three or four in-  
ches high they are transplanted to the paddy,  
groups of three or four plants in a hill. This  
is a tedious work. It means that the farmer, his  
wife and his daughter, naked all of them save  
for a cloth about the waist, must bend their  
backs all day in the steaming fields during May  
and early June, wading in water and heavy  
mud up to their knees and fighting leeches con-  
stantly.

When the stalks of grain and rice are above  
ground, and flourishing, comes the farmer's  
dread, the torrential rains of the autumn  
(phonetically transcribed) or summer wet  
season. In an hour the work of months may  
be flattened to the ground, dikes washed out  
and the rivers roaring over the fields that had  
been trodden on their dry channels. Nothing  
but total loss of crops can result from this  
onslaught of the rain.

Even with all conditions favoring, the  
Japanese farmer has to work like a serf to  
gather his harvest. The rows of grain are cut  
with a sickle, for no field is large enough to  
accommodate a cutting and threshing machine,  
even if so expensive an adjunct to farming on  
a large scale could be afforded.

When the grain is brought out of the field it  
is laid by handfuls on the ground in front of  
the farmer's house, and there the heads are  
pulled off and the kernels, still bearded, are  
caught on a piece of matting by the laborious  
process of pulling each handful of grain through  
the loose net tensed on an iron blade.

Old women and children do this work, and  
it is usually the old women who have to place  
the kernels in a wooden mortar and pound  
them with a heavy mallet, until the chaff is  
loosened. Then the handfuls of mixed kernels  
and grain are tossed in the air over a piece of  
matting continuously until the wind has carried  
away the chaff.

Each seed that the farmer gains after his  
long years of untiring effort seems to represent  
an individual plea for increase made to the  
parent seed that was planted for on no other  
land under heaven. It is the parable of the seed  
that is sown so faithfully, exemplified, and, per-  
haps, nowhere else does the planter of the seed  
pray so ardently against the inexorable propo-  
sition of disappointment.—New York Sun.

## Intimations.

## YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds  
in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom  
or never that any large business house is guilty  
of them, no matter what line of trade it follows.  
There can be no permanent success of any  
kind based on dishonesty or deception. There  
never was, and never will be. The men who  
try that are simply fools and soon come to  
grief—as they deserve. Now many persons  
are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain  
advertising articles lest they be humbugged  
and deluded; especially are they slow to place  
confidence in published statements of the  
merits of medicines.

The remedy known as  
**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**  
is as safe and genuine an article to purchase  
as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of  
manufacturers with a world-wide reputation.  
We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities  
or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not  
necessary. It is palatable as honey, and con-  
tains the nutritive and curative properties of  
Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh  
cod livers, combined with the Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of  
Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such  
a blending of these important medicinal agents  
must be plain to everybody. It is beyond  
price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack  
of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting  
Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood  
Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better  
—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalife,  
of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice  
and take pleasure in recommending it as a  
valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a  
remedy that can afford to appeal to its record  
and represents the science and knowledge of  
bright and aggressive medical investigation.  
Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be  
disappointed in it." Like all good things it is  
limited. Sold by chemists throughout the  
world.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag  
ex Factory.

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [91]

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT  
**FRENCH STORE**  
(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

**NOW SHOWING**  
A Large and Fancy Assortment of  
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,  
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,  
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,  
PERNOT BISCUITS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [150]

## COLD STORAGE.

**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,**  
LIMITED, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
Daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.

**WM. FARLANE,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1908. [151]

## PABST BREWING COMPANY,

**MILWAUKEE.**

## FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK  
BY  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents for  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [152]

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

**A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM**  
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors  
give many names, but which few of them really  
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down  
system. No matter what may be its cause (for day  
after day the vital forces that sustain the sys-  
tem are being weakened), the symptoms are the same:  
the more pronounced being sleep, nervous  
exhaustion, prostration or weakness, depression,  
and a host of other ailments. It is a condition  
of the system, and it is a condition of the  
vital forces. Now, what is the remedy?—  
**VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY**  
to show off these morbid feelings, and ex-  
perience that as night succeeds the day this  
more certain success of the day this more  
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## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
&c., &c., &c.BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,  
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,  
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.  
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling  
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,  
\$0.60.Speedily relieves influenza, cold (in the  
head, sneezing, &c.)WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,  
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,  
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of  
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S  
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,  
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROICATION,  
\$0.60.For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore  
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

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## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
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DAILY—\$10 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
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world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty  
five cents.

## BIRTH.

On December 3, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr.  
and Mrs. W. ARMOUR, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

## AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

In the present temper of the Chinese both in Canton and Hongkong the smallest excuse is sufficient to furnish reason for the adoption of what are described as retaliatory measures, although in reality they are merely pretexts for the advancement of a propaganda campaign whose ultimate object it is not difficult to discover. All those who are the real friends and well-wishers of the Chinese cannot but view with disapproval the extraordinary methods which are being employed by the self-styled Self-Government Society of Canton to foment an attitude which is more or less antagonistic to all foreigners located in the vicinity of Canton over the *Pakshan* incident, which it was conclusively proved was due to causes entirely beyond human control. The person accused of being responsible for the death of a Chinaman was tried by an impartial tribunal, which had no interest in the verdict one way or the other, and the Chinese interested were permitted to hear the evidence for themselves and to form an independent judgment at the close of the inquiry. Unlike their usual habit, the Chinese allowed themselves to be influenced by the distorted

and disproved versions of the affair which were so sedulously spread abroad either by the accredited representatives of the Self-Government Society or by others who had axes to grind. While it may be difficult to lead the general body of Cantonese astray in the first instance, it is a certainty that once a set delusion has firmly imbedded itself in their minds they will cling to it with the stubborn tenacity. The existing trouble would not wear such a serious aspect were it not the immediate outcome of a long series of real or fancied grievances which have been agitating a certain section of the Cantonese people for some time past. Buoyed up by a feeling of self-reliance, not altogether unworthy of unreasonable, the Self-Government Society has come to think that its power should be exerted in directions which can only contribute to the discredit of an organization otherwise admirably fitted to protect the interests of the common people. Unfortunately, the Government of Hongkong has failed to mark the writing on the wall, and instead of seeking to remain on conciliatory terms with the Cantonese as a body it has well nigh alienated the good will and co-operation of some of the worthiest merchants who had found an adopted home in Hongkong, by the exercise of a prerogative which should only be applied when the uttermost resources of the Government have reached the point of exhaustion. Let us be misapprehended this prerogative is one we should not care to see abrogated, since under certain circumstances and when judiciously exercised it is a most valuable weapon in the hands of the Executive. It would not, however, be difficult to trace to the precipitate action of the local Government in dealing with certain Chinese merchants, much of the bitterness and antagonism which the Cantonese are now displaying against the British, and the foreign element generally, resident on the *Shameen*. The Government of Hongkong, by the enforcement of measures calculated to estrange Chinese has rendered itself open to some criticism. A little calm consideration and the inestimable virtue of caution would have induced the Government to restrain its forceful hand, especially at this juncture. If the high administrative officials had only consulted with the heads of the leading mercantile firms in Hongkong, it would have obtained abundant advice against the idea of penalising even in the slightest degree the Chinese for the fault of unknown individuals. It will not do for the Government to say that whatever it authorised to be done was done in the interests of the people, and in the cause of law and order, because we doubt if such claims could be substantiated. Nor is it permissible for the Government to plead that it acted in unwitting ignorance of the possible consequences. The first duty of the Government is to determine what the possible consequences of any definite course of action may be. It will not now be sufficient for the Government to pretend that when all is said and done no harm has befallen the Chinese merchants, who are in many respects the main arteries of our commercial circulating system. The idea has become fixed in the minds of the Chinese community—and we are now speaking of the best and most respected members of the Chinese colony in Hongkong—that certain men had been marked out by the Government, and that possibly any or all of them might be quietly advised to depart when it suited the purpose of the authorities to get rid of them. That is of course a foolish notion. To the man of business who understands the value and importance of Chinese backing in Hongkong it makes *four rivers*. The Government has, we readily admit, done what it deemed most expedient to dissipate the bad impression made in the first instance. But all the time it has gone the wrong way to work. It has threatened and enjoined where it should have reasoned and sought to persuade. It has endeavoured to use as instruments in its favour channels which are always blocked against compulsory methods. It has endeavoured (at least that is the belief current in Chinese circles) to undo in an arbitrary way what was done in a moment of weakness, forgetfulness. Who that knows Hongkong imagines that the Chinese importers are not aware of the fact that they and their friends in Canton hold the royal flush if they care to force the play? The representatives of British trade and commerce in the Colony are not blind to the evils of which they are the vicarious victims. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association have appealed to the Government with all the power they can command to relieve what may gradually become an impossible situation. And in each case the Government has responded in the silliest terms befitting an imperial bureaucracy. Why should the merchants of Hongkong have to plead with the Government to rectify its mistakes, and why should the Government continue so firm that it will not see the dead wall which it is running its head against? Why, if the first action of the Government was well advised, are the Editors of the vernacular press in Hongkong being commanded to explain that no further banishment orders will be issued, that we are all members of a happy family, that Chinese (and are groundless? And why

If the Chinese Editors have full faith in the Government, and are willing to do as they are told like a pack of children, and hold the belief that their subscribers would accept as gospel anything that might be printed "by order," why do they give the necessary assurances with such categorical precision? Why this lack of enthusiastic support on the part of the Chinese who have been interviewed and enjoined by a friendly official, unless they want something more than mere injunctions to compel them to do the official behest? The Government of Hongkong is no more infallible than the rest of the world, and when it has blundered it should seek by the openest, fairest and most obviously frank methods to admit the blunder and so reconcile those who have been transformed from warm adherents of the Government into neutrals or into active sympathisers with any scheme which may aim at the foundations of the Colony's prosperity. We fear that insidious efforts may be made by influential Chinese in Canton to induce native merchants to abandon their business in Hongkong rather than submit to further humiliations, and may be urging, in explicit terms, a general exodus of Chinese from this Colony. The secret societies are putting forth the full strength of their machinery to achieve this result, and patriotic Chinamen in Canton are acting as unconscious agents of the Colony's enemies. All this must be known to the Government of Hongkong and if it fails to realise the gravity of the position so much the worse for those whose interests are entirely centred in the Colony and who are obliged *volens volens* to remain here. The commercial outlook is quite bad enough as it is without the Government putting a spoke in the mercantile wheel, but if the Government would only listen to reason and face the facts as they are it is just possible that the deadlock in trade might be remedied. What with a mob of fanatics in Canton inciting their countrymen to reprisals over a trumpery affair which under ordinary circumstances would have passed unheeded, combined with the feeling of alarm and uncertainty which pervades the Chinese in Hongkong and is being daily fostered until it may become a cancerous growth incapable of removal, things in Hongkong are far from satisfactory. The first duty of the Government in Hongkong is to conciliate its old pariahs among the local Chinese; the Canton movement may be left aside until further developments are observed, and the Self-Government Society learns the meaning of self-government. But there must be no delay in the conciliatory movement which it would become the Government of Hongkong to initiate in order to allay Chinese feeling which might be fanned while doubts and fears are forgotten in the *entente*.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 10th November was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

THE Hongkong Philharmonic Society propose to give their first concert this season on Friday, January 8th, 1909. Practices for chorus and orchestra are now in full swing, under the able conductors of Mr. Denham Folger, F.R.C.O., J.R.A.M.

THE meeting of the Wanchai Football Club took place on Wednesday, 2nd inst., in 36, Wong-Nai-Chung Road. Mr. N. E. Marques kindly presided and most of the members were present punctually at 6 p.m. for the occasion. The meeting lasted for an hour during which time many questions were discussed.

THE native money market in Nanking has been affected by the events in Peking and it is reported that several banks are on the point of bankruptcy. H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang is using every effort to improve the situation and has requested the Provincial Treasurer at Soochow to place Tls. 200,000 at the disposal of the Yu Ning Government Bank.

THIS afternoon, at the Magistracy, an inquiry was held by Mr. J. H. Kemp, presiding as Coroner, and a jury to inquire into the circumstances touching the death of Lance-corporal T. E. Smith, of the Buffs, who committed suicide on the 29th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. Evidence was heard, and the jury returned a verdict of "suicide whilst of unsound mind."

THE new T. K. K. steamship *Chiyo Maru*, sister ship of the *Tony Maru*, delivered to the Company by the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard, left Nagasaki on November 28th. After the completion of various arrangements, she will proceed to Hongkong to replace the *Hongkong Maru* on the American line and will leave on her maiden voyage for San Francisco on December 26. Captain Greepe commands the new liner.

THE Ministry of Education has instructed all the Provincial Commissioners of Education that from henceforth any student who wants to go to Europe or America to study, must undergo a literary examination, before the eyes of the Educational Commissioner for the province to which the student belongs, before he can apply for a passport. This step has been taken owing to the fact that there has lately been an increasing number of cases of fraudulent students applying for passports to the various foreign countries.

## The Banishment Orders.

## A CHINESE PETITION.

## GOVERNMENT'S CONDITIONAL REVOCATION.

As we announced last week, a petition was being circulated in Chinese mercantile circles for presentation to the Governor in respect of the banishment orders against certain Chinese under the directions contained in which they had been deported from the Colony. We have since learnt that the memorial has been submitted for the Governor's consideration. Our efforts to obtain a copy of the petition have not met with success, but we have learnt sufficiently of its substance to be in a position to state briefly that the memorial prayed that the two Chinese gentlemen, who had been banished, Messrs. Chan Lo-chun and Chiu Sui-pok, may be allowed a hearing in their own defence. The petition bore some three hundred signatures.

In reply to the memorial the petitioners have been informed that the Governor would be willing to consider the question of the revocation of the banishment orders in respect of the two Chinese gentlemen named if they should be prepared to adopt the same course as was taken by Mr. Chan Hing-ku. The last named individual had also been served with the warrant, but on his undertaking to publish a repudiation of his connection with the anti-Japanese boycott movement, the order was conditionally revoked. This was done upon the appearance of an announcement in a vernacular paper last week in which Chan Hing-ku stated that his firm did not and does not contemplate the boycotting of Japanese manufactures.

As stated above, in obedience to the banishment orders, Chan Lo-chun and Chiu Sui-pok have already left this Colony and are reported to have taken up their residence in Canton. It may reasonably be expected the Government's reply to the petition has been communicated to them. Whether they are willing to accept the conditions stipulated for the revocation of the orders against them remains to be seen.

## GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The reply the Chamber of Commerce has received from Government to their representations does not appear to have been considered entirely satisfactory. As far as it can be gathered the Government defined its action in the statement made by the Registrar General for publication in the native press, an English rendering of which appeared in our issue of Monday. The employment of one Chinese character in particular in the statement in question puts the interpretation of the Government's attitude in a light different from that which the official translation seems to imply. Our own information is that the character was capable of no other translation which is that generally accepted by the Chinese reader, and it is believed that, in consequence, further representations will be addressed to Government with a view of a proclamation or some authoritative Government statement being publicly made which will remove all doubt that apparently exists in the minds of the Chinese community in Hongkong.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. E. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gessup, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 19).

BILLS.—The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal law, was moved by the Attorney-General, and seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1907. Moved by the Attorney-General. Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Bill read a third time and passed. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Interpretation Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, Bill read a third time and passed.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1865, was moved by the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary. Bill read a third time and passed. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorising the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.—This was postponed.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 11th inst.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

POST OFFICE.  
A sum of eight thousand seven hundred and ten dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office, for the following items:—

Hongkong Post Office, Other Charges.  
Carriage of mails, share of mail subsidy, \$7,665  
Compensation for damaged parcels, etc., 30  
Incidental expenses, 450

Postal Agencies in China.  
Other Charges, Shanghai.

Rates and taxes, 565  
Total, \$8,710

This was all the business.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 8th December.

The collection of the second call on shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was commenced from the 1st day of the 7th moon and was closed on the last day of the 10th moon. As the collection was not at all satisfactory, it was extended to the 15th day of the 11th moon. The total amount at present collected by the different institutions has reached \$1,500,000, but it is still far short of \$12,000,000, the amount that represented the second instalment of capital, so that a further extension is now necessary. Yesterday, the board of directors of the Company held a meeting to discuss the matter and it was agreed that the collection should be extended to a further period of fifteen days, that is, to the end of the present moon.

FIRE.—At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Kwangchow Prefecture yamen through the careless use of kerosene oil. A large portion at the rear of the building was burnt down, before the fire was got under control.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The staff of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs attached to the Viceroyalty here has now been again increased by the appointment of Taotai Hui Yuk. The Taotai arrived here the other day from the North on the recommendation of H.E. Viceroy Chang. Taotai Hui was formerly 1st class secretary to several Chinese Ministers abroad and is well versed in the English language. H.E. Viceroy Chang recommends Taotai Yim-Ku for special duty and to make Taotai Hui to be Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton.

## MAN-EATER KILLED.

On the 4th instant, the people of the Mou Tan village in Sai Chiu killed a tiger, which turned the scale at two hundred and twenty-one pounds. Four men were wounded by the man-eater while they were attempting to kill the brute.

## THE IMPERIAL MOURNING.

The high authorities have given orders not only to prohibit their subordinates from shaving their heads but also their beards. Two petty officials were, however, found acting against the orders. They have been removed from their offices by order of the Provincial Treasurer.

All officials in this city will assemble at the Wong Wah Kwan temple to attend the solemn service before the Imperial Tablet on the 10th instant when they will change their white garments and begin to wear black instead. Blue seals will not be used from that day in all official yamens.

9th December.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

With reference to the further extension to the end of this moon as reported yesterday for the closing of the collection of the second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, it is still uncertain whether the shareholders will subscribe their money fully within this limited period, especially as the Chinese New Year is fast approaching, when the money market will no doubt be considerably tight. In consideration of the difficulties surrounding the matter the directors of the Company are now of the opinion to extend the collection to a still further period, and have in consequence advertised to call a general meeting to take place on the 1st day of the 12th moon to discuss the question and unanimously fix a definite day for the closing of the list. Those shareholders who have already paid their second instalment of capital and the promoters of the Company will be invited to attend the proposed general meeting.

## CONTINGENT CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

The Canton Viceroy has again received telegraphic instructions from the Imperial Government urging him to consult with the Kwangsi governor on the removal of the Kwangsi provincial capital to Nanning from Kwei-lin at an early date.

## A NEW OFFICIAL.

A site was been selected in the city from Hon Yuk Hong to Wai On Lane covering a large area which includes several streets, for the building of a yamen for the proposed appointment of a Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton. The landowners of the selected site have been requested to surrender their title deeds to the authorities and sell their grounds to the Government for the purpose.

## TRIAL OF AN IMPOSTOR.

On the 7th instant, the monk who was arrested for creating disturbances in the town of Fatsien underwent his trial at the Namboli Magistracy. Those ignorant people who had sincere confidence in the monk and prayed for his release were also arranged before the magistrate to be questioned. They did not disclose how the disturbances originated, but persisted in shielding the monk. The magistrate then tried to remonstrate with them that the monk was endowed with no gifts other than those of all other people. It is interesting to learn that while doing so the magistrate ordered the monk to be bamboozled to the presence of the ignorant people and asked them to observe whether the monk would be able to disappear and escape to be shown his supernatural powers. Needless to remark, the monk naturally did not vanish. The case has not yet been settled.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG-TELEGRAPH"  
SERVICE.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

RETROCESSION OF MINING  
CONCESSIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th December.

The Russians are said to be so pleased with the administration of the Government in China by the Prince Regent that they propose to retrocede to China certain mining concessions within the Kirin and Amur Provinces in token of their friendly appreciation.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR A GRAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th December.

Prince Fu-lun and President Chang Pih left Peking on the 7th inst. to select a suitable site for a grave for the late Emperor Kwang Su.

KALGAN RAILWAY.

FUNDS FOR THE LINE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th December.

The Ministry of War is prepared to assist the Ministry of Posts and Communications with large sums of money so that the construction of the railway from Kalgan to Fu-lun, in the Eastern Provinces, may be completed at an early date.

THE DALAI LAMA.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th December.

The Dalai Lama has decided to leave for Tibet on the 21st inst.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
ARMY AND NAVY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 9th December.

It is proposed by the Grand Council that the Prince Regent should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, acting on behalf of the young Emperor.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

GUARDIAN TO EMPEROR PU-YI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 9th December.

The Prince Regent proposes to appoint Chang Chih-tung to be the young Emperor's guardian.

Arrangements will be made for Wu Ting-fang to act as the Emperor's tutor in English.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD DAY.

The Corps will, on Saturday, December 19th, take part in field operations between a Blue and a Red Force.

Blue Force composed of Infantry Company and Rifles detachment.

The Infantry Company will assemble at Causeway Bay in sufficient time to proceed by the 1.52 p.m. train to Quarry Gap road to B. & S. Sanatorium. The Rifles detachment will assemble at B. & S. Sanatorium at 2.45 p.m. 20 rounds blank ammunition per rifle will be issued at Sanatorium.

Red Force consisting of remainder of the Corps will parade at Blake Pier at 1.30 p.m. for conveyance by launch to Stanley.

20 rounds blank ammunition per rifle will be issued at Blake Pier.

Dress—Khaki and puttees, rifle, belt with a ten-round pouches, sidearm, water bottle filled and haversack.

Blue Force helmets without badge; Red Force service dress caps.

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday, at 4.15 p.m. sharp, on the Millery ground, the Lusitano Recreation Club team will meet the Royal Engineers Recreation Club. The L. R. C. team will be—D. A. Soares, L. G. Cordeiro, A. H. Hyndman, F. H. Hyndman, A. A. Carvalho, Frank Soares, J. F. Castro, I. Corvelho, R. C. da Silva, J. A. Yanez, H. A. Hyndman.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE PRINCE REGENT.

## OBSERVANCE AT AUDIENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 9th December.

At audience with the Prince Regent, the Grand Councillors will be accorded the privilege of retaining their seats.

Officials of third rank will also be allowed to sit down; those of the fourth rank and under will be allowed to remain standing on one side.

[Reuters.]

## Germany and in the Near East.

London, 8th December.

Prince Buelow, speaking in the Reichstag, said he wished to see the New Turkey strengthened politically and economically.

In regard to the Balkans, Germany had left to other and more interested Powers, the lead at the diplomatic gate, but he emphatically affirmed loyalty to Austria.

Count Ivolosky had assured him that no Anglo-Russian understanding existed against Germany.

The Prince welcomed the Japan-American agreement as absolutely in accord with the principles of German policy in the Far East as expressed in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1900 to which Japan adhered.

The Prince concluded by saying that Germany would strenuously work for peace in the Balkans.

Later.

## The United States.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, dwells on the prosperity of the country; reiterates his views on Trusts; advocates industrial co-partnerships; and condemns delays and denials of justice through the Judges' subservience to petty technicalities. Foreign policy must, he says, be based on principles prevailing between honourable individuals.

The President pays a high compliment to the great progress of Japan and thanks her for the generous hospitality extended to the fleet; urges the completion as soon as possible of four battleships; the creation of a general staff of the navy, and the most rapid building of the Panama Canal.

A series of photographs is attached to the Message showing the appalling desolation caused in North China through deforestation.

## "FOUR FOR EACH."

PRICE OF SCHOOL BOYS' "CHOW" DISCUSSED.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Man Yeung Chi, a widow residing at 10, Hollywood Road, brought an action against Mok Loi Pan, a comrade, of 23 and 25, Gok Street, to recover the sum of \$1,000 under a promissory note made in favour of Man (deceased). There was a counter-claim for \$1,112, the amount alleged to be due to plaintiff by the deceased, Man Lu, for feeding his three sons. The sum of \$112 was waived by plaintiff so as to bring the matter within the jurisdiction.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, defended.

Mr. Dixon said that the defendant admitted the claim.

Mr. Morrell denied that. His client admitted signing the promissory note, but the plaintiff, he said, owed his client money, too.

Mr. Dixon did not admit owing defendant anything.

His Lordship gave judgment and costs in favour of the plaintiff. Stay of execution was allowed.

The cross-action was then heard.

Mr. Dixon stated that a few days ago he applied to the Court to order his friend to give particulars of this claim. He telephoned his friend yesterday afternoon, but so far he had not got them.

Mr. Morrell—I gave my friend the particulars this morning.

Mr. Dixon (picking up a half sheet of paper on which was written half a line)—These are the particulars I got: "Three sons at four dollars each." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Gompertz—You want dates?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

This having been furnished, Mr. Morrell called the comrade to the stand. He said that he was in the employ of Abdullah and Ibrahim. The deceased was general assistant in his office, having been engaged by plaintiff. Deceased was paid \$20 a month. He had three sons, who lived with plaintiff, who fed them. The arrangement between deceased and plaintiff, in regard to the former's three sons, was that plaintiff should feed them at \$4 a month each, which deceased promised to pay.

The point raised by the defence was that the promissory note held by plaintiff was not given by the deceased, nor was it written by him.

The case was adjourned.

This Waiwau has asked the Throne for permission to cast several hundred silver medals for distribution among the foreign officials in the employ of the Chinese Government as a votive of accession of the new Emperor.

## The Spitting Nuisance.

## HEATED DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. HEWITT STANDS BY HIS GUNS.

Considerable discussion took place between hon. members at the Legislative Council this afternoon when the first reading of the Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, and in effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law, came up.

H. E. the Governor in the course of his remarks said that before going into committee on the question, he would like to say a few words with regard to Clause 7. Since his attention was first directed to this subject very many months ago, he at once saw that the matter should at once be proceeded with and he agreed with the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce not to adopt a policy of *laissez faire*.

Following is the clause:—Spits on the floor of any school-house, theatre, public building, or other place of public entertainment or assembly, or of any common entrance, lobby, hall, passage way, corridor or staircase of any building used or occupied for shops, offices or flats, or in any licensed public vehicle, or in any tram or railway car, or on any wharf or jetty, or on any footway or side walk of a public street.

Mr. Slade said that he proposed to second the second reading of the Bill. He thought the matter an important one and said that it would be far better to postpone the discussion than proceed with it immediately, as it required very careful consideration.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., said that it was his intention to second the second reading of the Bill, but as the hon. member who preceded him rose at the same time, he allowed him to proceed. He protested against the introduction of Clause 7. A person who is in the habit of spitting does it either voluntarily or involuntarily. Sometimes, a man is obliged to do it. He related the story of an old Chinese philosopher who had a reputation for the habit of expectorating, but who on being told that he had eaten something not quite in agreement with his delicate sense, he immediately brought it out. Fortunately for him, there was no ordinance then which made spitting a criminal offence. In Chinese theatres, Dr. Ho Kai said, the people are supplied with tea, fruits, and are even allowed to smoke while the performance is going on, and in such cases, it is a matter of necessity to spit, however dirty the act may be. In schools, it was a matter of discipline not to allow the boys to spit, and whipping was resorted to where sticks would have to be used for grown-up individuals. The habit of spitting is second nature with the Chinese, who have resorted to this form of getting rid of noxious matter in their mouths from time immemorial, inside as well as outside their houses. Weir (such as Ordinance to become law, it would surely deter Chinese from making their homes in the Colony. They would find that they were breaking the law unintentionally. The European residents who would inculcate the virtue of not spitting would do well to admonish the Chinese not to do so and at the same time to provide them with spittoons. It was said that a similar law was passed in Singapore. But, Dr. Ho Kai argued, Singapore managed to do several things which were non-existent in Hongkong. Singapore had a Municipal Council which Hongkong had not. Singapore also managed to get over the matter of subsidiary coinage. It therefore did not stand to reason that Hongkong should emulate Singapore in this respect. As an example of the inherent weakness of the new Ordinance, Dr. Ho Kai said that when a man sneezed into his handkerchief, he put a certain amount of microbes into it, and therefore he carried infection in his pocket. In the same way, those who did not believe in the handkerchief and used their coat instead, carried infection on their sleeve. He failed to see the object of introducing a legislation if that legislation could not be properly enforced. Were the authorities, he asked, going to empower the Police to arrest every person who was found breaking the rule or were they going to allow them to use a power of discretion with regard to certain persons? If the former was the case, he assured the hon. members that there would not be sufficient accommodation in the gaol compound to hold the number of persons who would be arrested. Dr. Ho Kai, in conclusion, proposed that the second reading of the Bill should be postponed two or three weeks hence.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., fully concurred with Dr. Ho Kai.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt in rising said that his Excellency had referred to him as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. In this case, however, he was going to speak not as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, but as the representative of his own personal views. He urged that the law should be passed without any further delay. The hon. members were in favour of postponing the Bill, but he maintained that there was absolutely no reason why it should be postponed. There had been ample time at the disposal of the members and whether it was six months or six years hence made no difference. Dr. Ho Kai seemed to overlook the fact that the streets of Hongkong were a sort of a public spittoon at present. He thought the proposed Ordinance a very wise step which should be enforced at once. He had no doubt but that the Chinese could be gradually educated to refrain from the dirty habit and that the Government would be perfectly right to take the contemplated step without further delay.

Dr. Ho Kai asked that the Bill be read a second time twelve months hence.

Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

A vote was taken, when all the unofficials with the exception of Mr. Hewitt were in favour of the motion and all the officials against.

The Governor agreed with the suggestion of the Sanitary Board to adopt the method of posting public notices calling upon the Chinese not to spit for a period of six months. If this proved effective, then the Governor declared, nothing more need be done.

After much discussion, it was decided to withdraw Clause 7.

## The Yarn Dispute.

## INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

## CHINESE COMPRADORES AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS DISCUSSED.

Adjourned from yesterday, the action brought by Messrs. S. J. David and Company against their comrade (Mr. Chan Ut Chiu) to recover the sum of \$64,816.67 and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment or judgment; and the counter-claim to recover the sum of \$55,000, alleged to have been security deposited with the firm, were continued before the Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court, this forenoon.

It is unnecessary to remark that an action of this importance has aroused much interest in both European and Chinese mercantile circles in the Colony. Throughout the day's proceedings a number of native merchants followed every argument most carefully. There were also present one or two Chinese ship-owners who also appeared deeply interested in the matter.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Chief Justice took his seat, and Mr. Pollock said that he had decided to close his case, but reserved the right to call evidence on any point that the other side might raise.

Sir Henry Berkeley said he moved for judgment and non-suit.

The Chief Justice—You can move for judgment, but I don't know whether I can allow it. Mr. Pollock—Can my friend move for judgment without calling witnesses?

Sir Henry—On the facts of the case I move for judgment. If I am unable to get it, then I ask for an inquiry to be directed similar to the one of Chan Kee and Sassoon's.

Counsel then asked permission to put in certain documents as evidence.

Mr. Pollock—My friend cannot put in anything as evidence without calling evidence.

Sir Henry—These documents are admitted by the other side.

The Chief Justice—You can put in the documents, but you can't interpret them.

Sir Henry—These documents relate to what took place at the meeting of yarn merchants and importers.

The Chief Justice—I don't think there is ground for a non-suit.

Sir Henry—No, no, I am not moving now for a non-suit. What I say is that on the facts already presented I am entitled to judgment.

The Chief Justice—You can do that.

The documents referred to were admitted, after they had been inspected by the Court, "for all they were worth, according to Sir Henry."

## SIR HENRY'S ADDRESS.

Sir Henry then proceeded to present his views. He began by saying that the parties in the case were Messrs. S. J. David and Company (plaintiffs) and Chan Ut Chiu (defendant). The action was confined to a claim to recover damages from the defendant to recoup the plaintiffs for losses sustained by them on a contract for the sale of yarn to certain Chinese merchants, for whom the defendant was stated as surety. That was the specific action, and the question now was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover their sum, or any sum from the defendant for their losses. As justifying their claim the plaintiffs said in paragraph three in their statement of claim: "The defendant, as part of the consideration for the plaintiffs employing him as such comrade, agreed to pay to the plaintiffs any deficiency in the price of goods which (while the defendant should be such comrade) should be sold or agreed to be sold by the plaintiffs to any Chinese person or persons, firm, company, or corporation with or without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, and also all loss of profit or commission, and all other losses, damages, costs, charges and expenses which should be incurred or sustained by the plaintiffs in connection with or in relation to, or arising out of any contract, agreement transaction or business which (while the defendant should be such comrade) should be entered into or effected by the plaintiffs with any Chinese person, or persons, firm, company, or corporation, with or without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, whether such losses, damages, costs, charges or expenses should be incurred or sustained by reason of the breach of such contract, agreement, transaction or business, or otherwise howsoever."

The first observation, Sir Henry went on, was that no such agreement, as given above, existed between the parties. It was an imaginary agreement, he said. If one would get the strongest pair of magnifying glasses obtainable in the Colony and look at the comrade's agreement he would not find one single word of the allegation to be seen in paragraph three of the statement of claim. There was nothing to justify a single word of such an allegation. They had made a mistake by what plaintiffs thought was their remedy. What they really should have done was to have exhausted their proper remedy and foreclosed the comrade's security, and then brought an action for alleged breach of contract. From the steps they had taken the defendant was put on the footing of a Chinese contractor, for whom defendant acted only as surety under his mortgage.

The Chief Justice observed that it was the custom to link together a comrade's agreement with his mortgage, and in one case it was held possible.

Sir Henry replied that the facts in the two cases were not the same. Before he came to the point just indicated he wanted to take another point.

The defendant contracted there in two capacities. He entered with the plaintiffs into an agreement as their servant. That appeared in a document dated 30th January, 1903, entitled an agreement in respect to the comrade's security. In that agreement the parties were Chan Ut Chiu and S. J. David and Company.

The defendant also made a mortgage, which appeared to have been executed before the agreement. In this mortgage the parties were

Chan Ut Chiu and Mr. A. J. David. There was no word, Sir Henry pursued, of S. J. David & Co. They were not a party. The mortgage then was between A. J. David and a servant of S. J. David and Company. There was no transfer of the mortgage from A. J. David to S. J. David and Company on the records, and he submitted that in the absence of any such transfer or assignment that plaintiffs (Messrs. S. J. David and Company) had no *locus standi* in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on any matter arising out of that mortgage. Sir Henry did not say that a partner in a firm could not sue on a mortgage for his firm. What he contended was that he must be a party to the action.

The Chief Justice—Supposing the case was won, would not the money be the firm's?

Sir Henry replied yes. But in this case A. J. David was not a party in the action, which he should have been. The whole thing rested with A. J. David, and nobody but himself could enter and take possession. "The property was personal to David," Sir Henry added.

The Chief Justice—But yet he cannot recover except on behalf of his firm?

Sir Henry—Quite so. I say that he was not made a party in the action, and therefore the plaintiffs must suffer.

The Chief Justice—How many years was Mr. Pollock—Since 1902.

The Chief Justice—Can't they amend the writ?

Sir Henry—No.

Mr. Pollock stated that legal estate could only rest with an individual and not with a firm. He explained that the reason why Mr. David was not a party in the action was for conveyancing reasons.

The Chief Justice remarked at the conclusion that that sounded like Chinese logic.

Sir Henry retorted that he did not care what reasons led the plaintiffs to do what they did. The plaintiffs could not sue on a covenant to another man. It may be that if the plaintiffs were the case the firm would benefit, but the proper man to sue was Mr. A. J. David. S. J. David and Company could not sue; and he submitted further that the two documents made between two different parties could not be taken together in this action. In the Chan Kee-Sassoon affair the documents were made by the same persons. Sir Henry then put his two points forward, thus:—

Firstly, that the plaintiffs could not sue. Therefore the defendant was entitled to judgment in the shape the action was brought, and—

Secondly, that the mortgage having been made to A. J. David, it could not be incorporated into the agreement of S. J. David and Company.

These documents could not be read together. Assuming that they could be there was not a single word in the agreement which could be construed to hold the defendant liable. It had not been proved by the plaintiffs, and the onus was on them to do so; and to show that what losses they sustained were due to the defendant, and unless they could show that the six lakhs were lost through defendant's acts or omissions they could not recover.

At this stage, the Chief Justice asked that Mr. Shroff be called to the stand.

The Chief Justice—You are book-keeper to the firm?—Yes.

How do you do with regard to the comrade's books? Are they translated?—Yes.

Are the comrade's books a *facsimile* to the English book?—Yes.

And the comrade knows what you are doing?—Yes.

Therefore no items would appear in your books which are not in the comrade's books?—Yes.

Supposing there was any failure on the part of a customer, would you inform the comrade or would he inform you?—The comrade would inform us.

Supposing there were any compromises effected, supposing there were payments in bankruptcy, would you inform the comrade?—Sir Henry—He is only the book-keeper, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Yes, but he ought to know.

The witness's reply was inaudible.

At one o'clock the Court adjourned for luncheon.

Resuming, Sir Henry said that he did not waive his right to cross-examine Mr. Shroff on the account books and as to stocks of yarn in the godown in order to meet the contracts. Counsel then continued with his address. He said that the defendant had succeeded on the counter-claim and judgment for \$55,000 should be entered in his favour. His reasons for advancing that were that contingencies which should have justified their retention had not arisen.

MR. POLLOCK'S REPLY.

At 2.30 Sir Henry concluded his address. Mr. Pollock then opened his reply. He stated that his friend had raised an ingenious argument on plaintiffs' claim—an argument based upon entire misconception in the way the plaintiffs' claim was made. The plaintiffs were asking to be recouped for losses which they had sustained through losses in the purchase of yarn. They stated that the comrade was liable to recoup the plaintiffs for those losses, and it was put to the Court, "in the broadest possible way," that the defendant was engaged as comrade by the plaintiffs. The ordinary position of any comrade would be that he was responsible to recoup the firm for any losses sustained by the firm through Chinese dealers; and that the comrade had means, which the firm would not, of judging the stability or otherwise of Chinese dealers with whom the firm was doing business; and it was for that purpose he was engaged, and paid a salary and commission for all orders received. He was bound by the firm in respect of all losses incurred through dealing with Chinese customers. That was the position of a comrade—a position which arose out of the first words in the agreement—"I hereby agree to be comrade."

It was implied, Counsel proceeded, that the comrade engaged that he would make good to the firm any losses which the firm would

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARAGONIA," Captain Meyer, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1903. [1061]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 13th instant at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1903. [1062]

sustain as the result of contracts entered into between the firm and Chinese dealers.

The Chief Justice—I would never go to the extent of saying that there is an understanding. I say that business could not be done without a comrade.

Mr. Pollock—The debts are guaranteed by the comrade, and it follows that the comrade knows.

Counsel then cited parts of the Chief Justice's judgment in the Chan Kee-Sassoon case, and proceeding said that in that event in every case a comrade whom he got into difficulties could say that he "knew nothing," which would involve endless inquiry, and if it were competent for him to raise the point, whether he had any specific knowledge of each transaction, would, unquestionably, raise unnecessary inquiry. A sum of \$55,000 had been deposited, *inter alia*, as part of the security for the due payment to the firm from the comrade and his staff. Here was an express reference to monies, which became payable, *inter alia*, not only to the firm, but to "any individual member of the firm," which included Mr. A. J. David, as a partner in the firm of S. J. David and Company. In the agreement, there was reference to the mortgage, and Mr. Pollock submitted that that reference had this effect—that what was stated in the mortgage became evidence of obligation which the defendant had taken upon himself as comrade—in other words, it prevented the defendant from saying that he was not responsible in regard to matters which were not set out in the mortgage.

Here Mr. Pollock cited authorities at length and read certain important clauses in the agreement and the mortgage.

Continuing, Counsel said that the matter was brought home to the comrade, and his friend could not cut the matter adrift from the agreement and the mortgage. Supposing, he stated, giving an instance, that the speaker was employed in a position of trust and had to deposit \$100,000 as security and he embezzled \$300,000, because he put up \$100,000, he may be liable for \$200,000.

Sir Henry—That's not the point; it does not apply.

Mr. Pollock—Supposing there was no security. Does that mean that the comrade is under no liability? This argument must go to that extent.

The Chief Justice—If there is no security there can be no liability.

Mr. Pollock did not agree.

The Chief Justice asked several questions to this effect. Supposing that it is contracted for at \$100 a bale and at contract time there is a crash and the bale is worth \$5, would the comrade be liable?

Mr. Pollock replied that delivery was always taken on the contract price. He then went on to deal with the question of damages resulting from the difference between the contract price (high) and the market price (low) at the time delivery was taken.

The case was again adjourned until tomorrow forenoon, when Mr. Pollock will continue his argument.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston).

THE allotment of about Y6,600,000 to the Central Treasury from the Customs proceeds in Formosa is not yet definitely settled, though this is no difference as to the allotment itself. The Formosan Governor-General is suggesting that it should be made in the form of a contribution to the mother country, but the Tokio Government insists that it should be received by them through the unification of the Customs. At any rate, this proposal implies a decided growth in Formosa, in view of the fact that the island Government had to be subsidised at first, and could not attain financial independence until 1906.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th December, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

SIDEBOARD and WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Single and Double IRON BEDSTEPS and BEDDING, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, OVERMATS with BEVELLED GLASS, IRON FENDERS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1903. [1057]

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, &amp; FRIDAY,

the 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1903, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERIES, BROCADES and ANTIQUE and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS.

(Particulars will be published later.)

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1903. [1056]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1903, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishment,

SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALING STORES.

Comprising—











STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$210,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/2 = \$21.042	5 1/2 %	\$850 London £82
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£8	\$1,000,000 \$239,757 \$411,990	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$50
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$239,757 \$411,990	none	\$24 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	\$107 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£3	\$1,250,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,477 \$3,000,000 \$202,478 \$129,695 \$727,649	Tls. 162,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/ for 1907 .....	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157	\$2,506,021	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907 .....	5 1/2 %	182 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906 .....	9 %	\$167 1/2
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	0,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,602	\$172,412	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906 .....	8 %	\$104 in. and 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$13,602	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906 .....	8 %	\$330 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$22	\$7,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 609,955 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$14
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,638 \$99,067	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	7 1/2 %	\$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ..	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$210,000 \$587,500 \$84,266 \$17,655	\$17,755	\$2 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08 .....	8 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 609,955 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148	£13,755	6/ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = 53.154 .....	5 1/2 %	{ \$37 \$17
Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 609,955 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148	£13,755	6/ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = 53.154 .....	5 1/2 %	{ \$37 \$17
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 723,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	£1	£1	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 723,000	£65,817	Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000,000 \$47,221	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1908 .....	4 1/2 %	\$24
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$5,000,000 \$47,221	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1908 .....	4 1/2 %	\$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 140,000 Tls. 609,955 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 116,000 Tls. 17,148	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907 .....	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,518 \$45,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$212 1/2 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,518 \$45,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$135,135	\$3 in 1897 .....	...	\$20 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 1 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	...	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$17,000 £12,289	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year end- ing 30.6.08 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	£1	£1	\$17,000 £12,289	£11,556	100.00 at 1/2 = 48 cents .....	...	79
Do. {	50,000	£1	£1	\$17,000 £12,289	£11,556	100.00 at 1/2 = 48 cents .....	...	79
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,501	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$26,836 \$40,000 \$75,191	\$3,556	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	\$44 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$26,836 \$40,000 \$75,191	\$3,556	Interim of \$4 for account 1907 .....	8 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,70							

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